



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,
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J. D. GILMAN,
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CRIMINAL COURT.

On Thursday last came on the trial of the individuals accused of the murder of the ill-fated volunteer Chartrand. The trial excited great interest, and the Court was crowded to excess. Among the most active, if not the most conspicuous, present, were a number of young lawyers, and other well known rebels, who were last winter domiciliated within the walls of the prison; or only escaped being so, by having enacted the parts of successful fugitives and sympathy-seeking refugees. The Court was constituted as follows—

On the Bench:

Mr. Chief Justice Reid,
Mr. Justice Pyke,
Mr. Justice Rolland,
Mr. Justice Gale.

Soon after nine o'clock, Francois Nicholas, Amable Daunais, Joseph Pinsonnault, and Gideon Pinsonnault, were placed at the bar, on their trial for the murder of Joseph Armand dit Chartrand, on the 27th of November last. The Counsel for the prisoners were Messrs. Walker, Charles Mondelet, and D. A. Laberge.

After a great number of challenges on behalf of the prisoners, the following panel was sworn to try the case:
Charles Rivet, Michael Cadieux,
Antoine Pare, Joseph Perras,
Joseph D'Amour, Antoine Normandin,
Francois Barbeau, Charles Morin,
Andre Bouthillier, Francois Boyer,
Hubert Chagnon, Pierre Corbeille.

Mr. Solicitor General opened the case of the Crown, in the most eloquent, and pathetic speech we ever heard delivered in this

the first witness deposed, a carpenter, reside at Lacadieu, from home on horseback, on Monday, in the latter part of November last: was met by one Garant, Gideon Pinsonnault, (one of the prisoners) and others.—Was forced to join the party, and accompanied it in the first place to an Inn, in the vicinity, kept by one Surprenant, where we all drank. The party consisted, with myself of fifteen in number, all armed but me. We went from Surprenant's to the house of one Eloi Roy, situated on the Grand Ligne, there we found Bissonet, Nicholas, Daunais and the other of Joseph Pinsonnault, & there it was that I first heard anything of Chartrand, with whom I was unacquainted. It was declared that Chartrand was at David Roy's, whose house was the next nearest to us. Nicholas and Eloi Roy, junior, left us for the purpose of going to David Roy's, pretending their object was to examine the work going on there. Up to this period Garant had been the leader or captain of the party. After about a quarter of an hour's absence, Nicholas and Garant went to Eloi Roy's. Almost immediately after their return, some one (I believe one Maillou) came to the door and exclaimed, 'There he goes, now's the time if you wish to follow him.' On going out of the house saw the man whom I afterwards knew to be Chartrand. He was on the road leading to St. Johns. On observing him Nicholas and Garant both cried out 'Come along my lads.'

We thereupon ran on, in a direction to intercept Chartrand. We had proceeded more than fifteen acres before he was overtaken by four of us. When we so overtaken him, Nicholas was in the rear. The four alluded to led him back to Nicholas. We then about half a league from Eloi Roy's house. Nicholas, by signs with his cane, directed us to lead Chartrand into the fields, which we did. Nicholas then took the lead and Chartrand was placed in the centre of the party. We conducted him to a small point of the wood, about 20 acres distant from any house, and there stopped. Nicholas then addressed Chartrand, and asked him if it were true, that he had declared there were oxen or pigs fit for killing at some certain place, which Nicholas did not however designate; Chartrand replied that he had no recollection of having ever said so. Nicholas then asked him some other question having reference to the St. Johns Volunteers. Chartrand denied having made the statement. Nicholas replied, 'You said it, I myself heard you; and added, you may now make your peace with God; then turning to his

party, Nicholas asked them if Chartrand did not merit death for having said what he declared to have heard him utter; some of the party cried out 'Yes,' and thereupon either Nicholas or Beaulieu, (I am positive one of the two) gave the command to fire, and five of the party, in obedience to the order immediately fired at Chartrand. Beaulieu and Joseph Pinsonnault, were of the number of those who fired. Chartrand fell, and in a few moments afterwards vainly attempting to raise himself on his side, implored them to finish him; thereupon Joseph Pinsonnault, whose gun had been reloaded by Beaulieu and two others, again fired at Chartrand. He was reluctant to fire the second time, but did so in obedience to orders. We then left the spot, although Chartrand still moved a little. Neither Daunais nor Gideon Pinsonnault had fired. The place where the murder was committed, is situated between two concessions, respectively named Barnier, & Beaujarret, and is about a league and a half distant from St. Johns. After this party left the spot, we separated: Nicholas went towards Barnier, I returned to Eloi Roy's, and the others went home: it was then about sun set. Chartrand wore blue cloth pantaloons, a black coat, and a blue camel cloak. He was a tall man, and walked firmly and well, when I saw him pass Roy's.

Cross-examined...Did not know Chartrand—when I met the party, Garant had the command—they were fourteen in number—Garant addressed me with an air of authority—I accompanied Garant from fear—Garant ordered me to accompany the party...Garant seized my horse by the bridle—said the party was going to St. Charles—I understood they were going there to fight—it had already been spoken of in the parish—I had not heard of the battle of St. Charles. I and all accompanying Garant thought we were going to St. Charles—I believe the prisoners thought so likewise. At the Point de Paradis four or five of the party wanted to go back—the party consisted of unmarried men. At Roy's reference was first made to Chartrand. Nicholas lived near Surprenant's, did not hear Nicholas enjoin the young men at Surprenant's to forbear committing any crime. Daunais had a gun in his hand—Nicholas left to go to David Roy's. Beaulieu and two others, I believe Ciroux and Ouimet, were the most active at the scene of the slaughter—cannot say who gave the word of command to fire. Beaulieu and the two others stood nearest to Chartrand at the time of the second fire. When Chartrand received the second fire he was dying. Beaulieu ordered Joseph Pinsonnault to reload, the latter declined saying he would not fire again. Beaulieu forcibly put the gun in his hand swearing and ordering him to fire...threatening him if he declined. Witness was with the party, but did not fire; the three reloaded Joseph Pinsonnault's gun and equally urged him to fire. Cannot say that Joseph's last shot struck the deceased. Cannot say if the order to fire on the first occasion was given by Beaulieu or Nicholas—on the second occasion Beaulieu gave the order.

Re-examined—When Garant commanded, the party only spoke of going to St. Charles; at Eloi Roy's some spoke of Chartrand, and some of going to St. Charles; afterwards the latter idea was abandoned, the party being too few in number. When they left Roy's it was in pursuit of Chartrand. The road they took was not the direct road to St. Charles. After they left the body they dispersed and none spoke of going to St. Charles.

By Judge Rolland—The first fire was given at about forty-five feet from the deceased—the last fire at a like distance.

Barthelemy Poisson—I am seventeen years old; I knew the prisoners at the bar—named them—Nicholas was a school-master at Lacadie, was there for more than a year; I know the other prisoners since my infancy—I live at Lacadie with my brothers—till I was sent to prison last fall, I lived with my brothers—Ouimet and Giroux last fall came to my brother's, and asked me to join a party to take St. Johns...I went taking a gun with me which I afterwards gave to Gideon Pinsonnault...at the Point de Paradis we found some others, amongst the rest, one Langlois...we went thence to Surprenant's...the prisoners were all there...we each took a glass and then went to Eloi Roy's—there the party entered the house and sat down...we staid there about an hour and a half—I saw none of the party leave there. At the expiration of that period, either Nicholas or Beaulieu said, let us go, it is time; thought we left to join others to go to St. Johns...some few remained—the prisoners and I saw and afterwards pursued Chartrand...saw Chartrand for the first time when he was taken. Beaulieu, Ouimet, Langlois, Joseph Pinsonnault, Daunais and others,

overtaken and made Chartrand prisoner. The party then led him into the wood...there was a fence in the way to the wood...Chartrand was overtaken in the road—in the wood Nicholas addressed Chartrand and afterwards asked us what kind of death he should die. Beaulieu replied, we must shoot him. None raised a voice against it. They then, by command of Beaulieu and Nicholas, fired on the prisoner. Nicholas had nothing in his hand—Joseph Pinsonnault is the only prisoner who fired on that occasion—Joseph fired twice, Beaulieu twice, Ouimet once. The place where this occurred is called Beaujarret. Bernier is near that. Etienne Langlois fired once. Chartrand fell at the first fire—did not hear him say anything—after he fell did not again rise—he was leaning on his arm—after the first fire several shots were fired but I know not by whom. Chartrand was left on the ground...I know not if he were alive or dead. It was after he had been shot I learned the name of the deceased.

Cross-examined—Never knew Chartrand...it was Garant who at first commanded the party—did not hear them talk of going to St. Charles—nobody said it was necessary to obey Garant—I went because Garant commanded me; did not hear them speak of going to St. Johns or St. Charles while at Roy's; gave my gun to Gideon Pinsonnault; am certain Langlois fired; when we left Roy's Beaulieu and Nicholas commanded the party; before Joseph Pinsonnault fired the second time, Beaulieu had taken away his gun and reloaded it; after which he returned it, and peremptorily commanded him to fire; did not hear what Joseph replied, Joseph was exceedingly agitated; was almost out of his wits; I was myself exceedingly agitated, so much so as not to be able to clearly remember all that had occurred; I distinctly heard and saw what I have stated: am positive of that; heard Nicholas give the command to fire, as well as Beaulieu; they did not give the command at the same moment; the party fired after Beaulieu had given the word: I returned to Eloi Roy's after the affair; I may have stated that I was confused at the time; but I was the first time as the rest of the party: Beaulieu loaded Pinsonnault's gun but once.

By Judge Rolland—When we left Roy's it was not stated where we were going: I did not know.

Jacques Surprenant, lives at Lacadie, lived there in November last, kept a tavern. I know Rene Garant, he came to my house in November last with several young men, all armed, about 15 or 16 in number: I know not if the prisoners were of the party; Nicholas was; did not know the other prisoners then, they stopped a quarter of an hour, one of them carried a flag or banner, it was Nicholas who did so; they left my house to go to Eloi Roy's, before leaving they talked of going to St. Charles, I dissuaded them from going and they abandoned the design; I followed them, at Eloi Roy's they spoke of taking Chartrand prisoner, they did not say where he was, they spoke of securing him with cords & chains and keeping him a prisoner; I went to David Roy's where I saw Chartrand; I told David Roy, the party intended to make Chartrand prisoner, and asked David Roy if he was of opinion to have him taken, David Roy said he was not, and I remarked he was right; Chartrand was between 30 and 40 years of age; I returned to Eloi Roy's, mounted my horse there and returned home; I was asked at Eloi Roy's by some one of the prisoners if I had seen Chartrand at David Roy's, I replied I had; Nicholas was at Eloi Roy's when I returned from David Roy's: I believe the others were there also.

Cross-examined—I did not invite Nicholas to go to my house, Nicholas never recommended the young men not to commit any depredation; Garant was in command, was the principal chief. They spoke of going to St. Charles: Garant left at the head of the party to go to Eloi Roy's, Garant invited Nicholas to accompany them; Garant said that other parties were to meet at Eloi Roy's, it was the rendezvous, whence they would start for St. Charles; they staid, respecting Chartrand, that he was a bad man, that he wanted to devastate the Cote with fire and sword; when they spoke of Chartrand they talked of merely making him prisoner, their conversation and proposals were open and undisguised.

By the Chief Justice—I left all the party at Eloi Roy's.

Eloi Roy—I reside at Lacadie, was at home in November last, was at dinner when an armed party of young men, about ten or twelve in number, came to my house; cannot say who commanded them; Nicholas was one of the party. He is a school-master, and a well informed man. I believe one or two of the party had bayonets,

they told me they were going to St. Charles and that a meeting was to be previously held at my house, I advised them not to go, saying they would be taken. Nicholas then said, if we do not go, we will at all events take Chartrand; give us some chains to secure him, and we will confine him in your cellar; I refused the chains; Nicholas then asked for a cord with which to bind him, I refused the cord likewise, and declared they should not have my cellar for their intended purpose. Then some one of the party cried out, since we have no place wherein to confine him, let us kill him. Nicholas was the only one of the party I personally knew at the time, and therefore I cannot say if the other prisoners were present. I believed the proposition to kill Chartrand, to have been made in jest. I advised them if Chartrand had committed any offence, to take out a warrant against him, and cause him to be apprehended. To this Nicholas replied, who the devil could take him in St. Johns? I am brother to David Roy, who lives about two acres from me; Surprenant went to my brother's, cannot say if Nicholas did; Surprenant returned to my house, but I was then at the barn, the parties soon after left my place; Nicholas gave the word of command, to do so, saying, 'ho! ho! let us go, it is time.' Nicholas left the flag he had brought with him at my place. I had seen Chartrand two or three times previously to that period at my brother's; I do not know if I saw Chartrand or not that day; saw a man about ten acres from me, apparently going from my brother's house. It was then I heard Nicholas give the word to leave, Nicholas lead the party, they went in the direction of the man I supposed to have left my brother's house. Garant, Surprenant and some others did not accompany the party. About twilight saw Langlois and some others returning in the direction of my house; asked them what they had done with their prisoner, they replied they had not been able to overtake him; war' learned that

and

day. Cross-examined. I do not know that the party was commanded by Garant, I do not know that Garant and the party intended to go to St. Charles: some of the party said they were going there, others to Pointe-a-la-Mule, and others to St. Johns.

David Roy—Am a brother to last witness. Of the four prisoners I know only Nicholas; I live next neighbor to my brother. Was building last fall, knew Chartrand, he was a mason, and undertook to finish the building I was causing to be erected. I remember that last fall Chartrand called on me for money. It was on a Monday, subsequently to All Saints day. Did not give him any, as none was then due to him, the work not being completed. He remained an hour or two at my house; whilst he was there, Surprenant came to the house, and taking me by the collar, led me into another room, and asked me for chains and cords with which to secure Chartrand as a prisoner in my house. Was surprised and refused him, but before I could ascertain Surprenant's reasons, being obliged to leave and speak to a person at the door, Surprenant quitted the house and had proceeded to my brother's. Dinner was then prepared, but Chartrand, though invited, did not partake of any. After dinner saw Surprenant pass the house on his way home. I know the place called Beaujarret. Left my place about one or two o'clock in the afternoon. I know one Dadie Mailloux, he was my servant. A young man named Beaulieu accompanied Surprenant to my house, but did not speak in reference to the deceased.

Cross-examined—Surprenant is a tavern-keeper. It was about two or half past two when Chartrand left my house.

Francois Surprenant—Lives at L'Acadie; about the 27th Nov last I lived at Mr Thomas Earl's; was on the morning of that day commanded by Capt Rene Garant to accompany him to St. Johns; went with him to Mr. Eloi Roy's; Garant had five or six others with him at Jacques Surprenant's—we met Mr. Nicholas one of the prisoners—when we left Surprenant's, Nicholas carried a flag at the head of the party—we went to Mr. Eloi Roy's arrived there before noon...whilst there Nicholas went out—on his return he exclaimed, 'Ho! let us go, it is time; about nine or ten left the house with him—they went through the field—did not hear them talk of Chartrand...Nicholas spoke to several, but not to all of them before he went out—young Beaulieu accompanied him.

Cross-examined...Garant commanded me to go with him to St. Johns...I went with Garant because I feared to disobey him—there were fifty or sixty with Garant

—they were all armed and two of them had bayonets on their guns...believed Garant had authority to control me.

Pierre Hudon dit Beaulieu—Am of Blainfrancie—am a bailiff...was at Lore's at Beaujarret on the evening of the 27th November last...was there early in the afternoon and remained till about twilight...Petit Barnier is not far from Beaujarret, the farms of both places join. While at Lore's I saw several persons pass who came from the direction of the Grand Ligne—I recognize the prisoners as having been of the number...they were all armed but Nicholas. Asked one of the party, one Langlois, where they were going, but received no reply...next asked Nicholas where he was going, and he replied he was in pursuit of a man who was desirous of committing arson—they were all running...Nicholas called out or whistled to the others in pursuit, and said to them, wait for me my men (mes gens)—I saw my own son among the number and called to him to stop—he promised he would do no harm and went on with the rest. I had seen man they were in pursuit of pass on other side of the house shortly before time. The distance from Lore's to Barnier is about fifty acres.

Cross-examined...When they were running...I saw who had the lead, I think Langlois one of the first, and that Nicholas was the middle of the line—there were six before Nicholas.

Isaie Roy—Am a son of Eloi Roy, wed with my father last fall—was in the bat when the prisoners came to my father's on the 27th November—when I went into the house saw Nicholas and many other persons there, but cannot say if the other three prisoners were there. Nicholas had a flag in his hand. Surprenant asked me to go with him to David Roy's, said he wanted examine the construction of the house. Surprenant went in

one direction of

Cross-examined—I do not know who commanded the party, I think possibly it was Garant.

J. B. Tremblay—I live in the parish of Lacadie, on the 27th of November last, Garant commanded me to accompany a party to the Grand Ligne. The prisoners were not of the party. We afterwards met Daunais and the two Pinsonnaults. More subsequently still, we met Nicholas; he had a flag, and carrying it, marched at the head of the party, we went to Eloi Roy's, arrived there about two P. M.; I stopped there after the party left, I heard Nicholas give the command to leave the house, he and the rest went towards St. Johns, I was at Eloi Roy's when several of the party returned late in the afternoon, Daunais and the two Pinsonnaults, were of the number of those who returned, did not hear them say what they had done, some one of them called me a coward for not having gone with the party, left Roy's with Daunais and the Pausonnaults, but they communicated nothing to me on the way home.

Cross-examined...Am twenty four years old, Garant was leader when I first joined, went with Garant from fear, Garant furnished me with a gun.

William Bourke—Lives in St. John's am a carpenter, on the 27th November last was working at David Roy's at the Grand Ligne, knew the late Joseph Chartrand, he was a mason by trade. About eleven o'clock on the 27th November, Chartrand arrived at David Roy's he wore a violet coloured camel cloak, and a red sash, he had a grey capot on, and was a man of large stature, had known him three years, he was a quiet, sober, and honest man of a very agreeable disposition, his business at Mr Roy's was to get money from him, Roy was in his barn when Chartrand arrived, I went out, and acquainted Roy of Chartrand's arrival, before Chartrand left he asked Roy for the money, who stated he had none, and was not, moreover, obliged to give him any, his contract was not completed, that he was however going to town to sell oxen, and on his return would give him some. Whilst Chartrand and I were conversing at the window about twelve or fifteen patriots passed the house headed by Nicholas, carrying a flag, they went into Eloi Roy's shortly after Surprenant and one Ber... came over from Eloi Roy's, and Surprenant took David Roy aside and Surprenant in private, one Jean Bt. Maillou spoke to then in the house, Surprenant and Beaulieu remained about fifteen minutes, and a quarter of an hour later Chartrand left Mr. Roy's and went towards St. John's, afterwards saw him at a distance running with his cap in his hand in the direction of Beaujarret

and Petit Bernier, saw several of the men who left Eloi Roy's running in the same direction that Chartrand was pursuing, observed five going in the same direction, did not hear of Chartrand's death till about a week afterwards, was a stranger in the place.

Cross examined...Does not know Petit Garant.

Joseph Brethiaume—Lives at L'Acadie, knows only one of the prisoners Nicholas, lives at Beaujarret, Petit Bernier is the next concession to it, there is a small wood at a short distance from the Beaujarret road, at its termination and junction with Petit Bernier, this small wood is about three quarters of a league from David Roy's, the wood is about five acres in extent and situated on captain Eloi Roy's land. On the 27th November last was at the house of my employer's farmer, about thirty acres from the wood, saw three men pass, they came from the Grand Ligne direction. The house in which I was situated on the Beaujarret road, Henry Lore's house is about twenty arpents from where I was, Langlois and Beaulieu were two of the three men I saw pass, they went in the direction of Beaujarret, spoke to Langlois who made no reply soon after saw three or four of the men return, Nicholas was one of those who returned, they had a man clad in a blue cloak, red sash and cap. Langlois said they were taking that man along with them as a prisoner, saw them go towards the wood, all were armed but Nicholas. My employer caused me to remark the day as he deemed the circumstance suspicious.

The prisoners' Counsel declined cross examining the witness.

Angelois Bourassa—I know Joseph Brethiaume, he has lived with me more than a year, I have a farm on the banjarret road, a farmer by the name of Ouimet. On the 27th of November last was in the house of a farmer, when Mrs Ouimet said oh! there's Mr. Chartrand, adding it is not long since he passed by Mr. Roy's and there he is, very hurriedly in a minute or two, the woman again exclaimed, all those young men running in the wood afterwards, ah! there's Etienne, running with a gun on his shoulder; looking out I saw Langlois as he passed and several others also armed; immediately went towards my house apprehensive at what I had seen. On my return, saw two men about 3 arpents from me in the road, one of them, a large man, a dark count on and appeared to be a Frenchman, there was a smaller

one of whom at least was armed, but did not take much notice as I was impatient to get home; heard several shots in the wood alluded to, the extreme end of which is about twenty arpents from my house; saw the smoke occasioned by the discharges, which were made about ten acres from the house; afterwards heard at least one shot, and enquiring of my neighbor who came up at the time, what was the meaning of the firing, he replied that they had a prisoner and he feared they were shooting him; saw the young men from a distance, leave the point and disperse going towards Petit Bernier; next day I went alone to the point and saw there the body of Chartrand on the ground, did not approach the body nearer than an acre and a half, but knew him by his cloak and dress; his body was lying in about the middle of the point whence I saw the smoke proceed; told the circumstance to no one but my wife. Next day went to see the Priest and communicate the matter to him, afterwards attended a meeting at captain Roy's, and was there told by him that it was reported a dead body was lying in his point, he urged me to go and examine the point, and I agreed to accompany him; found the body lying on its face with its hands clasped beneath the head; afterwards when the body was examined before the Coroner's Inquest, it was found that the deceased had a wound in the lower part of the belly, and another transverse, one immediately under the left breast; believes them to have been made by musket balls.

Cross examined...On the other side of the Point there are several dwellings; did not disclose the fact of his having seen the body from fear, there was great political excitement pervading at the time, in that part of the country.

William McGinnis—Lives at St. Athanasie...In November last, it was reported that a man was killed in Petit Bernier, and that the body was lying in a wood there, I went out with a number of the St. Johns Volunteers, to which corps Chartrand belonged, to seek for the body. Knew Chartrand well, he was a powerful man, but a quiet and inoffensive one. Found his body in the wood, and on examination perceived that the deceased had been wounded in the breast and also in the spine. Thinks the ball that entered the back came out of the abdomen, and that there was a corresponding orifice in the back whence the ball entering the breast, had emerged, thinks a ball fired out of a common Canadian gun, at two and a half perches distance, would penetrate through a human body. Recognized the deceased, who was not at all changed, and did not alter in aspect till after the position of the body was changed. Had seen him on the Monday morning pre-

viously when he appeared to have been in excellent health.

Cross examined—I think the body of the deceased was struck by only two balls, which had, however, occasioned four orifices.

Wm. Macrae—I was a Justice of the Peace in November last, I know Mr. McGinnis, the last witness; he came to me on the 29th November last, and told me, it was reported as already stated by him. The next day we went in search of the body, and near the wood were met by Mr. Roy, who conducted us to where it was lying; an inquest was held, when the body was examined and found to have received two wounds, one in the breast, (the ball occasioning which appeared to have gone out at the back,) and the other in the abdomen, the ball also penetrating the body. Recognized the deceased, whom I had long known for a quiet honest and industrious man. Remarked no wound on the thigh. The deceased had on a blue cloak and grey cap, which I had often seen him wear in St. Johns.

Cross-examined...Was satisfied the deceased had been struck by two balls only.

Dr. Daniel Arnoldi—I have practised physic and surgery for fifty one years. Have heard the account given of the wounds received by the deceased, Chartrand, and think either of the wounds sufficient to have occasioned his death, at the distance at which the shots are said to have been fired, I think that a gun would send a ball through a human body.

Was not cross-examined.

Dr. James Crawford...I have been a surgeon in the army about eighteen years. Heard the testimonies of Messrs. Bourassa, McGinnis and Macrae, and I think that both the wounds described, and probably either, would be sufficient to produce death. Am certain a ball fired at the distance described would penetrate the body.

[Here, it being later than six o'clock, the court adjourned till nine o'clock the following morning, Friday.]

Friday, the 7th September, 1838, at nine o'clock, A. M., the court being constituted as it was the day before, the prisoners being placed at the bar, and the jury having taken their seats, the trial was resumed by the examination of:

J. Bte. Mailloux—I am of L'Acadie; lived there in November last with David Roy. Knew Chartrand from having seen him there once. He had undertaken to finish David Roy's house, Chartrand came there about nine or ten o'clock one morning; he remained there till two o'clock in the afternoon. Whilst he

was in a low tone of voice, he was conversing with me and others; they spoke apart for nine or ten minutes, soon afterwards Chartrand left the house and went towards Beaujarret; he was habited as described by former witnesses.

Cross-examined—Believed Nicholas to be leader because he carried the flag.

Julie Chamberlin—The wife of Ouimet Bourassa's farmer.—This witness merely corroborated the testimony already given by Berthiaume and Bourassa.

David Lore,—Lives at L'Acadie, near Beaujarret, lived there last autumn, lives about thirty-three arpents from Petit Bernier. In November last I saw several people pass my house; knew Chartrand, saw him pass that day towards the Grand Ligne, saw him return that day between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, he was alone, afterwards saw others pass, knew only one of them, Langlois, some of them were running, they passed through a part of my farm and afterwards the wood, one of them appeared to lead the rest, he was a man of middle height, not armed, though the rest were, there were eight or ten altogether, the chief was near the rear when they passed my house, they overtook Chartrand and led him across the fields to the wood, did not hear reports of fire-arms, cannot identify any of the prisoners as the leader spoken of. The following Wednesday morning went to the wood and saw a man lying there, did not go near the man, thought the circumstance extraordinary, and imagined it might be Chartrand, told no one of the circumstance, till some time afterwards, did not return to the wood. Was not cross-examined.

(conclusion next week.)

Upper Canada.

From the Niagara Reporter.

The persons under sentence of death here are respite till the 1st of October—that is, their sentences are commuted or will be, if not, like Sutherland, they are set at liberty altogether. It is very likely that our Government think they have acted with a great deal of wisdom in this affair—we think otherwise; and if there is treason in differing from them what does it signify? As matters stand, we would just as soon be convicted of high treason as be found guilty of owing somebody a debt that we could not pay. As soon, we said—ay, much rather; because in the one case we should be set at liberty in spite of justice, and in the other we should have to pay the 'utmost farthing.'

We care nothing at all about those wretches, whether they are hanged or not; and less than nothing do we care about being called, as we have been 'blood thirsty'; but

we do care about the Government of our country maintaining some kind of character. We believe no individual dotard since the days of the first idiot, ever exhibited such unutterable folly and inconsistency as the people of Toronto who call themselves the Government, have done in this Short Hills affair. Let us look at it for a moment.

Some twenty or thirty vagabonds, without name or nation, came over in arms for the avowed purpose of 'taking Canada.' So far as that went it was madness only; but they besieged and set fire to one dwelling house, and robbed another...that was guilt as well as madness. Well, a mighty fuss is raised, and in this very office a proclamation, offering a reward for the chief of the gang, has to be printed on Sunday. Subsequently he, as well as most of the gang, is taken. A special Commission is appointed to try them. Among the first who are tried is Morreau, the acknowledged leader of the expedition, in so far as its mere folly goes. He is found guilty and executed accordingly. Now we wish the distinction to be kept in view, that the coming over for the purpose acknowledged was madness only, and that there was positive unmitigated guilt in the subsequent transactions of the party. Morreau was the insane leader of a horde of madmen...he was convicted of the folly & hanged...the others are convicted of the guilt as well as the folly, and virtually pardoned. Morreau was weak enough to take the command of an expedition whose object he thought was the liberation of a whole people. That people needed not his interference, & he was hanged for his pains. When, in addition to folly, crime was to be perpetrated, others took the lead. They are tried and convicted, but mercy, which according to Shakespeare, endorsed by Sir George Arthur in one of his public documents, 'is not strained,' has been 'strained in their behalf.'

If it is the policy of Government to conciliate the disaffected, we can tell them they have miserably failed. It will be asked...nay, the question has already been put by hundreds in our hearing—why was Morreau, the least guilty of the party, executed, while those who not only participated in his crime, but actually seduced him into the commission of it, are treated with lenity? We know that but for Beamer that unhappy man would never have been engaged in the wild crusade which cost him his life. It was proved in evidence on his trial that he protested against the attack on the lancers...that he actually refused to take the command. Now here is this Beamer, who actually led the party to the attack, who in his own person was guilty of arson and burglary—to say nothing of attempting murder—here is Chandler who

at eight o'clock in the afternoon...in a low tone of voice, he was conversing with me and others; they spoke apart for nine or ten minutes, soon afterwards Chartrand left the house and went towards Beaujarret; he was habited as described by former witnesses.

Next winter will show the wisdom of this policy on the part of our Government. We understand the Short Hills 'patriots' are again on the move. We shall see by and bye what will be the end of this beginning.

From the Brockville Statesman.

We have lately received intimation, from several credible persons; that an Invasion and Insurrection is intended; through the course of the coming fall and winter, by the Americans, and disaffected Canadians against the British Power, on this Continent.

Being confirmed in our opinion upon this subject, by many palpable insinuations, dubious expressions, monitory letters, and positive information; all coaduning and concurring to settle the conviction on our minds; that a desperate plot is now on foot, and that an explosion will be made, at a season, and in places when and where, it will be least expected; we cannot do otherwise than give timely warning to our faithful and loyal friends, throughout the country assuring them, that they never had more occasion, to dispose themselves to the will of Divine Providence, than has so constantly watched over them, and delivered them from so many dangers.

On the Government they can no longer rely; they have been too often deceived by faithless assurances of countenance and protection. Their God and their own right arms, will be their surest Guardian. 'Watch therefore and be ye ready'; and as Cromwell said to his Soldiers, 'put your trust

in God, but keep your powder dry.' As it is useless to warn the Government against the employment of doubtful persons in any department we shall say nothing upon that subject; but to the owners of Steam Boats we say, Let your property be well watched this fall.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHTSBURG, SEPTEMBER 18, 1838

The aspect of the times is certainly gloomy. Men no longer meet and converse on political subjects with the same cheerfulness they were wont, and it seems impossible for them to talk of any thing else. The tone of voice becomes suited to the look, and both demonstrate more plainly than words the depth of feeling within. This is among the English rural population. Were it among those of the cities, it might be ominous, but not so much to be wondered at; because the population of cities are always speedily affected with sympathetic gladness or gloom. But the feelings of the scattered inhabitants of the country are not so actuated. It is long before excitement or depression reaches them, and neither arrives unless the causes are general. There is an anticipation of disaster in every man's mind, such as we never before have seen. When the yeomanry of the borders were last year arming for the coming struggle, they did it with liveliness and alacrity. But matters are changed. There is no clear prospect of danger, and yet men act as if some dreadful and unavoidable calamity were pending over their heads. If coming events cast their shadows before, there must be some awful convulsion in abeyance. The lower animals seem sensible of the approaching tempest; the beasts of the field seek their lair, the eagle himself his eyrie, ere it burst its violence on the silenced earth. Why should not man in virtue of his moral nature be endowed with something of a parallel instinct? His animal instinct is, in most cases, governed and directed by his mental faculties, but when the body is left for a moment to itself, as for instance on a sudden fall, instinct resumes its sway. May there not then be cases, in which the soul may speak to the soul, as it were, and, in a 'still small voice,' warn it, that the lights of its knowledge, the calculations of its judgment, are deceiving. Else how can those singular presentiments be explained on metaphysical principles?

Proximate causes of this general depression may be found like pebbles on the sea shore. Every act of the present ministry has been directed against the loyal part of the population. Lord Glenelg, and his coadjutors, to a criminal degree, have endeavored to spread their foul radical doctrines in the colonies. For this they have nurtured the French in this province, and yielded concessions to our deadly enemies faster than these could demand them. They have spurned the loyalists, and every one of their petitions for protection and for justice. They have lacerated our feelings and insulted our understandings in every possible way. The appointment to the judicial bench of Bedard, a man of low standing at the bar, whose only recommendation under heaven was his paternity of the 92 resolutions, aimed a deadly blow at the colonial confidence in Imperial authorities and in the administration of justice. The filling up of commissions with the names of men, who were at no pains to conceal their treasonable opinions, have brought curses on the heads of the imbeciles, and disaster on our country. The retaining of such men after their hatred of British connexion, has been proved by their flagrant treason, is more than aggravating to those who perilled life and fortune for the integrity of the Empire. The screening from justice, in hundreds of instances, those who had borne an active part in an armed attempt to murder the loyalists and subvert the government, the throwing loose upon society accused and even convicted murderers and robbers, for no other reason than that they perpetrated their enormities in the name of reform and of liberal opinions, has still further aided in inspiring the gloomy dissatisfaction. Another impression, more fatal than all others to the British connexion and to the peace of mind of the loyalists, is daily gaining ground; it is, that we are governed by foreign influence. We are no longer governed for ourselves, but for republican foreigners. The measures of the ministry are framed out of regard to the hordes of sympathising banditti in the United States, not to ourselves. Their effect in this country is never thought of. The ministry are perfectly indifferent to what is good or evil for the colony or for

the North American Empire. Provided they satisfy the opinions of our enemies in the United States, they care not a straw for ours. Where is the hope of a remedy for all this? In the present Governor General, the Earl of Durham.

Throw off the gloomy apprehensions that now disturb your minds; in the projected measures of the noble Earl we are confident of an alleviation if not a removal of many of our hardships. In his talents and his firmness we have security that a more healthy policy will be practised towards this colony.

Give him your confidence that he is anxious to redress your wrongs. Indulge no more an unmanly dread of coming evil. Assemble; tell him your wants and expectations. Tell him that the English population must be made no longer the victims of a Frenchifying policy, that the colony must be made English, English in soul and spirit immediately, and English in body as fast as possible. Above all, tell him that your confidence in French Judges and French Juries is utterly and hopelessly ruined. That you hate them, that you abhor their perjured decisions and that the time has now come for the fulfilment of the royal pledge to establish English courts of justice for the Townships. Ask no more of your neighbour, what is to be done? Say yourselves what you are going to do. Make a beginning to emancipate yourselves from the Frenchman's yoke, and the end, we stake our life for it, is within the compass of your own exertions.

Our readers will find to-day a report of the trial of the murderers of Chartrand, before a Jury of French Canadians. We beg them to peruse that report, and to lay up this number of our paper, in order that they may shew their children an instance of French Canadian depravity, such as might be related of the vilest of villains. Let us give the Jurors to eternal infamy, they are: Charles Rivet, Michael Cadieux, Antoine Pare, Joseph Perras, Joseph D'Amou, Antoine Normandin, Francois Barbeau, Charles Morin, Andre Bouchillier, Francois Boyer, Hubert Chagnon, Pierre Corbeille.

Tell us no more of the religion of the French Canadians, their harmlessness, or their being 'dupes.' Amid what a population do we live! By what a frail tenure does an Englishman, in a colony of England, hold his property, his life, is dearer than life, the liberty of soul centres. The same Jurors who have now &c.

the Majesty of Heaven by themselves to acquit French Canadian murderers, would gloat over the opportunity of sacrificing the life of an Englishman by the same means. A French Canadian traitor has only to indict a loyalist, and French Canadian Jurors will exult while they glut themselves with his blood, although the proof of his innocence be clear as the guilt of the murderers of the St. Johns Volunteer. No one can believe this an impossible case. Look at the fiendish delight with which French Canadian Juries have turned murderers loose upon society, and say if any thing is too infamous for a French Canadian Jury. Not satisfied with the announcement of the foreman, each and all of the Jurors individually pronounced in a bravado voice 'Not Guilty'; & the French Canadians in court shouted because the murderers of a loyalist had been acquitted by their countrymen; but the blood of the slaughtered Volunteer has not sunk heedlessly into the Earth. Feelings which we fear to analyze, are taking possession of the English population, and thickening from day to day. Contemned by a government which they in their turn regard with distrust, the loyalists have seen the pillars of justice shaken, and now the bulwarks of their freedom in ruins. To what hand shall we turn? To Parliament? We have been there termed 'savage and blood thirsty.' To the Ministry? They have let loose upon us robbers and assassins, & they have heaped honors upon our deadliest foes: To our adopted country? It is in the hands of Frenchmen.

But we have confidence in the Earl of Durham that out of all these difficulties he will yet rescue us peaceably. If not...we have confidence in our own right arms for justice, and if need be...for vengeance. The French Canadians are again sowing the wind, and it will go hard next time, but they reap the whirlwind. Years may elapse, but the murders of Hands, of Weir, and of Chartrand, will not be forgotten, nor pass unrevenged.

The Caledonia Springs are becoming truly a fashionable resort. This summer they have had a succession of that kind of visit-

ors who can best test the efficacy of their mineral waters, namely, the sick and the lame. All have left them with satisfaction and with improved health. They have been recommended by eminent Physicians as superior to the Saratoga Springs, and have been found peculiarly efficacious in cases of dyspepsy, affections of the nerves, and of rheumatism. Several gentlemen from Mississkoui have visited these Springs, and declare themselves highly pleased with the urbanity and kind anxiety of Mr. Parker for the comfort of his guests.

The following address was presented by Mr. Parker to Sir George Arthur, on his Excellency's visit. The reply will be found below.

To his Excellency Major Gen. Sir George Arthur, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Geulphic order, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding her Majesty's Forces therein, The Address of William Parker, Acting and Resident Manager for the Chartered Company of the Caladonia Mineral Springs.

May it please Your Excellency:
I cannot adequately express the gratification & encouragement I now experience from the honor of Your Excellency's present visit to the Springs, and the hope of your further patronage, and the future sojourns of your estimable family at this valuable watering place.

Surrounded as I am with a cloud of evidence, testifying the powerful and beneficial effects of these extraordinary waters, in removing the diseases and weaknesses to which the human family are liable, and well aware that under the administration of a Governor of your Excellency's varied experience and sound judgment, every important interest of this province must greatly flourish. I cannot conceal from myself that your Excellency will correctly estimate the great value of the Caladonia Springs to her Majesty's North American subjects, as presenting to them within their own country, the most powerful salubrious Mineral waters on this continent, and obviating the necessity of their resorting to other countries, or removing from under the happy influence of that state of society, and that form of Government, which they prefer; and thus, through your Excellency, I feel assured that the Springs will be commended to seek for health, and who

ad connection of England event has recently occurred, we persevere; and course of adding greatly to the accommodations, comforts, and pastimes of Caladonia. We have already a daily stage to meet the Ottawa steamers, both upwards and downwards, and when through the favor of your Excellency's Government, a more direct communication with the St. Lawrence shall encourage us to place a daily stage on that line also, we feel that, besides rendering the Caladonia Springs accessible, we shall have greatly tended to promote the settlement and prosperity of all this district of the province.

On behalf, then, of all the people of Caladonia, & on behalf of the Company whom I represent, I beg leave to express my grateful thanks for your Excellency's auspicious visit. And my fervent wishes that health and happiness may long be continued to your Excellency and your Excellency's patriotic exertions in administering the government of this province may be crowned with honor and with overflowing success.

May it please Your Excellency,
Your Excellency's
Faithful Servant,
WILLIAM PARKER.
For the Caladonia Springs
Chartered company.
Caladonia, 13th Aug., 1838.

ANSWER.
Steamer Ottawa, Point Fortenac, 18th Aug., 1838.

SIR,—In acknowledging the Address which you have transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor, on behalf of the Incorporated company for which you act, and the Inhabitants of Caladonia, I am commanded by his Excellency to assure you that he has been much gratified by his visit to your Mineral Springs.

His Excellency is satisfied that the waters possess a great efficacy in relieving disease, and considers them highly valuable to the people of the provinces, from whom his Excellency trusts that you will receive such support and patronage as will compensate you not only for the loss sustained by the recent destruction of your Hotel, but also

for the expense and labors which the company have incurred in their endeavours to make these Mineral waters available to the community.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble servant,
JNO. MACAULAY.
MR. WILLIAM PARKER,
etc. etc. etc.

'Loyal Manifestation'—One of Captain Moore's troopers was attacked and almost killed by several French 'dupes' near St. Athanase, some fifteen days ago, because he was a soldier. Two of the said 'dupes' had but recently been let loose from jail, where they had been confined, charged with several horrible crimes. That was 'mercy to the misguided, punishment to the guilty'; the 'dupes' who attempted to murder the soldier were the 'misguided' and found 'mercy'; the soldier must have been 'guilty' for he received 'punishment.' What are we coming to?

Maine.—We learn from a gentleman who left Gardiner, Maine, yesterday afternoon, that the mail from the East arrived just as the steamboat left the wharf, at 4 P. M. with intelligence that Governor Kent had appointed Messrs. Dean, Norton, and Irish, commissioners to run the boundary line! If this is true, and the commissioners immediately enter on their duties, consequences of a serious nature may be expected, which may lay the foundation of another war between Great Britain and this country....[Boston Mer. Journal.]

The statement is probably true enough, but we apprehend no such important consequences from the Governor's proceedings—for reasons with which our readers are acquainted. We venture to predict that there will be neither war nor any other serious trouble resulting from the appointment or the proceedings of the commissioners. And our readers know that we do not make such predictions lightly....[New York com. Advertiser.]

The 'reasons' to which the commercial Advertiser alludes, refer, doubtless, to the understanding rumoured to have been come to between his Excellency the Governor General and Governor KENT, that the latter would not be interrupted, *vi et armis*, in the prosecution of his design....[Montreal Courier.]

Criminal Court.
Yesterday the four individuals charged with the murder of Chartrand were again brought to the bar and the court proceeded with their trial. The witnesses on the part of the Crown brought the charge conclusively home against all the prisoners and after their examination was finished, Mr. Charles Mondelet, on the part of the prisoners, addressed the Jury contending that the crime with which they ought to be indicted was High Treason, and not murder, and that the Government dared not try them for a crime in which the majority of their compatriots were implicated. A few witnesses were then examined, but nothing of consequence was elicited from them. Mr. Attorney General Ogden closed the case by an able speech. Chief Justice Reid charged the Jury, directing them to bring in a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners. The Jury then retired for about half an hour, and returned with a verdict not Guilty, when a rebel cheer was attempted to be got up in the very Court house.

The trial ended, as many supposed it would in the acquittal of the prisoners, and only, proves that the habitants are the most ignorant, and the most degraded race of human beings in the civilised globe. When the verdict was known out doors, it excited not surprise, but indignation and feeling of deep rooted hatred and revenge on the part of the loyalists, a feeling which will yet tell fearfully. Never, except on the receipt of intelligence of Col. Gore having been discomfited at St. Denis, do we remember to have seen so much excitement, or to have heard such vows of revenge. The brother of the murdered Chartrand was in Court in a state of phrensed agitation, and we do not wonder at it. Before him were four men who, like savages placed their victim at a tree and deliberately killed him by a discharge of musketry; not because he had any hostile feeling against them but because he was honest and loyal; and near him were twelve men who committed what many call, a most wanton perjury, screening the murderers from justice. The ancient law allowed a man to revenge his brother's death, and, if ever there was a case in which such a course was justifiable, it is the present. Deeply will this verdict rankle in the breasts of the volunteers, and should the opportunity ever arrive, it will be avenged in blood. Yes Volunteers, one of yourselves has been basely murdered; your enemies, by whom he was tried, have refused atonement for his blood, and it calls aloud upon you for deep, ample vengeance. His fate might have been yours, the very men who committed the vile atrocity are again at large on the world, and the impunity with which they have committed one murder, may induce them to make a similar attempt on any of you. One foul outrage upon society has been added to another, unpunished murder and apparent perjury.—If the law is insufficient for our protection, we must protect ourselves, and if it is insufficient

to punish offenders against it, they must not be, on that account, allowed to escape. [Montreal Herald.]

From the Newfoundland Public Ledger Aug. 14
PROROGATION OF THE HOUSE.

On Monday the 6th instant, Dr Kielly, the surgeon of the Public Hospital at St. John, was standing near his house and alongside Mr. Kent a member of the Assembly, when he was applied to by a poor man for a ticket of admission into the Hospital, not because of bodily infirmity, but for want of proper sustenance, he referred him to Mr. Kent for relief....as exhibiting 'one of those cases to meet which perhaps some legislative enactment might be desirable.' Mr. Kent then made reflections on the idleness of the Hospital, & called the doctor a coward & robber of the poor, who retorted, and put his fist near Mr. Kent's face.

Mr. Kent proceeded at once to the house of assembly, made a formal complaint of a breach of the privileges of the House, and the Sergeant at Arms was ordered to arrest Dr. Kielly....he was soon taken in custody, but tendering bail, was released until the following day.

On Tuesday the House met, examined witnesses declared Dr. Kielly had been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the Assembly, and called upon him to apologise; the form of the apology was read to him, but 'he declared that to make the apology required would be contrary to his feelings, and to his own sense of honour.' He was then committed to the custody of the Sheriff, and lodged in the common goal.

On Friday Dr. Kielly appeared before the honorable Judge Lilly, under a writ of Habeas corpus, when his discharge was moved for by Bryan Robinson, Esq.

The Judge, without entering upon the question of the authority of the House of Assembly to commit for the alleged contempt, upon which point he would give his judgment on an early day, ruled that the commitment was deficient in those essentials necessary to constitute it legal, and therefore discharged the prisoner.

On the following day the House of Assembly met, and the Speaker, on motion, proceeded to issue warrants against Dr. Kielly—the High Sheriff who liberated him in obedience to the mandate of the Judge—and finally against the Judge himself! whereupon the Sergeant-at-Arms, with several others, repaired to the Judges' chamber, where they found Judge Lilly, engaged with two other barristers of the court, when they laid violent hands upon the Judge, forcibly pulled him from the room, and Walsh, the door-keeper of the Assembly, seizing by the collar, dragged him in the most brutal and savage manner from the top of the stairs to the bottom, and thence through the lobby into the Speaker's room! They then proceeded to the office of the Speaker, and officer under

were paraded through the streets, and a mob of people, and taken out to the residence of the Sergeant at Arms, in whose custody they remained. Such was the savage violence with which the fellow Walsh conducted himself, that the Judge's hand was much hurt in the attempt to save himself from being thrown headlong over the stairs.

'Dr. Keilley was fortunate enough to find shelter in the house of a friend, and succeeded therefore in escaping the new indignity intended for him.'

On Monday the 13th at 2 o'clock, His Excellency the Governor attended by his Suite, proceeded to the Legislative council chamber and prorogued the Assembly with the following Speech:—

'Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council.

'Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

'It having been represented to me that an Assistant Judge in the Supreme court has been arrested by order of the House of Assembly in consequence of a decision made by him in his Judicial capacity—and that the Sheriff has also been arrested for having obeyed a mandate of his superior, the said Judge, founded upon that decision, I feel compelled to have recourse to proration for the purpose of putting a stop to proceedings which independently of any question, as to their legality seem wholly unsuited to the character & condition of the colony, and calculated to subvert that respect which is due and which is highly expedient that all classes of society should render to the administrators of the Law in the exercise of their functions.

'Some inconvenience must result from the present measure, but to this it behooves us to submit for the avoidance of greater evil....and I trust that a short recess, by affording opportunity for reflection, may have the effect of producing calmer councils for the future.'

It was then announced that the Legislature was prorogued until Monday next, the 20th instant.

The Prisoners were of course released.

The following is an extract from a letter dated 21st August, 1838, from Noyan, August 21st. 'We are again led to believe that the Patriots are preparing to come in and kill and plunder. Cote and Gagnon have been at Champlain for some time, and the Canadians have been flocking over there from this side of the line. It is said that Cote has been swearing them all to be true to his standard. I went over this day to Champlain to satisfy myself on the subject, and saw Cote and a few Canadians lurking about the tavern. While there, I was told that Cote is doing every thing in his power to keep up

agitation. I am afraid we shall have troublesome times before long.

The Halifax Times states, that it was currently reported at Falmouth, when the last packet left, that the mails for the Lower Provinces would shortly be forwarded by steamers.

Notice.
WHEREAS my son Leonard, has left my house without the least provocation, this is to forbid each & every person from harboring or trusting him, as I shall be under the necessity of prosecuting any one for so doing.
PHILIP TITTEMORE.
Cooksville, Sept. 17, 1838.

Strayed,
From the subscriber, on the 11th inst, a small white Sow PIG, with a few red Bristles on her back. Any information respecting said pig will meet with a liberal reward.
J. D. GILMAN
Sept. 18,

OATS.
WANTED a few bushels of oats; for which cash will be paid. Enquire at this office.
Sept. 11th 1838.

\$3 Reward.
The Subscriber offers a reward of 3 dollars for correct information concerning the Damage done to her horse cart, on the night of the 30th August last.
MARY WIGHTMAN.
Cooksville, Sept. 1st 1838.

Farm for Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale a valuable farm comprising 250 acres of the best of land...150 of which are in a high state of cultivation. This farm is situated about one mile south of the village of Phillipsburg, on the stage road, and within one mile of the Province Line. Its locality is delightful, it is well watered and extremely fertile. A large BED OF MARL is found on the premises, the value of which need not be specified.
The buildings which are in good condition consist of:—
A Dwelling House 30 by 50 feet.
A Wood-shed and Waggon-house 24 by 56 feet.
A Barn 30 by 40 feet.
and,
A Barn 30 by 60 feet.
A Cattle shed 24 by 42 feet.
A large quantity of farming utensils and a fine body of Stock if required. Terms of payment easy. For particulars apply to the Proprietor on the premises.
LODERICK F. STREIT
St. Armand West, 21st

Salt.
2000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT just received per the Schooner 'Cynthia,' and for Sale VERY LOW for Cash, by
RUSSELL & ROBERTS.
Mississkoui Bay, August, 1838.

Notice
This is to certify that J. H. Wessher has abused Mary Minore and advertised her, and she does not wish to stay with him any longer, she will provide for herself and children from this date and if he does meddle with her he will be tried by other means...she thinking it full time to leave him, when he has taken a razor to cut her throat with and left her entirely destitute with 5 children; to provide food for them she was obliged to sell her bed.
JACOB ASINGS.
ISABEL WESHOW
August 26th, 1838.

For Sale,
BY the subscriber, for cash, a few barrels of first rate PORK, by the barrel or pound.
WALTER FARNHAM.
St. Armand, July 24, 1838.

Notice.
All persons are hereby cautioned against carrying away sand or any other matter from within the enclosures of the subscriber, on pain of being prosecuted for trespass.
JAMES REID.
Frelighsburg, August 13, 1838.

Spring Goods
O. J. KEMP and CO. have received an assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold as low as at any store in the County for cash or most kinds of produce.

New Goods.
THE subscribers having removed from Cooksville to Mississkoui Bay, have just received a good supply of SPRING & SUMMER Goods; which, together with their former stock, makes their assortment complete.
They offer their goods at such reduced prices that they feel confident of receiving their share of the public patronage.
They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine prices and qualities before purchasing elsewhere.
Most kinds of produce will be received in exchange for Goods.
A. & H. ROBERTS.
Mississkoui Bay, July 16, 1838.

Ladd's Patent SCALES.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for LADDS PATENT SCALES, begs to commend them to Merchants and others, for their cheapness and superior structure. He has now on hand

Patent Potable Scales; an article admirably adapted for Merchants' use, being of a convenient size and unquestionable correctness. Orders for Rail Road or Hay Scales promptly executed.

W. W. SMITH
Agent for Canada.
Mississkoui Bay, June 23, 1838.

WANTED.
10 on 12 Tons of Good Hay,
H. M. CHANDLER.
Frelighsburg, 24th July 1838. 3 w.

Beware!

THE subscriber having lost the two notes of hand following, viz:—one dated the 10th Nov. 1835 for \$4 10 Cy. drawn by Philip Ruter, in favor of George Gardner, due ten days after date; and the other dated 10 Nov. 1835, for \$2 10 Cy. drawn also by Philip Ruter, in favor of George Gardner, due on the 1st January, 1836, and both indorsed to the subscriber; therefore warns all persons against purchasing or negotiating the same,
P. COWAN.
Nelsonville, Dunham, 9th July, 1838.

Notice.

The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping, for sale a quantity of Cabinet ware & Chairs.
Wm. HICKOK
Cooksville, May, 1838.

HATS!

A Good assortment on hand and for sale at J. B. SEYM
Frelighsburg, 20th June, 1838.

A NEW ESTABLISHM

THE Subscriber has taken the House owned and formerly occupied by the late George Cook, Esq., at Cooksville, (St. Armand,) and fitted it up for the accommodation of Travellers. It is situated three miles West of Frelighsburg on the direct road from Franklin (Vt.) and Cent Towns to Montreal; and he flatters that by attention and accommodation

50 Chests & half do. Hyson Skin
TEA,
25 do. do Young Hyson,
10 do. do Souchong,
10 Bags superior Coffee,
10 do. Paper and Spice,
2 Tierces Salaratus,
20 Kegs Tobacco,
10 Boxes Cavendish do.
5 Bbls Paper do,
—ALSO—
Benthuson's superior chewing Tobacco
6 Bales Brown Shirting,
Batts, Wicking, etc. etc.
All of which he offers for sale Wholesale or Retail, at unusually low prices.
W. W. SMITH
June 23, 1838.

CHURCHVILLE STORE!!!
THE subscriber is now opening and offers for sale a very general and carefully selected assortment of Goods suitable for the season; among which are comprised:—
Dry Goods, Teas,
Tobacco, Rum, Brandy,
Wine, H. Gin, Salmon,
Dry Cod Fish, Salt,
Glass, &
Hard-ware,
Grass Scythes,
Cradling do.,
Scythe Stones,
Grind Stones, Confectionaries, Almonds,
Nutmegs, Loaf Sugar,
Raisins, Epsom Salts
Sulphur, astor Oil,
Camphor, Opium,
Paints, Oils, Turpentine,
&c. &c. &c.
All which will be disposed of upon such terms for ready pay, as will render it advantageous for the old friends & customers of the Churchville Store, to make purchases, and they are respectfully solicited to call and examine quality of goods and prices....for the days of Auld Lang Syne.
JOHN E. CHURCH
Churchville July 3, 1838.

POETRY.

From the N. H. Argus & Spectator.

THE MUSIC OF HEAVEN.

There's music in the upper Heaven—
The choral notes that swell,
Are sweeter fuller, richer far
Than human lips can tell.
When rings the gush of golden harps,
And heavenly lutes are swept,
To tell the quenchless love of Him
Who o'er a lost world wept.

The gliding rush of countless wings,
Borne on the swelling breeze,
That wafts the rustling music by
Amid embowering trees,
The echo of the myriad feet,
That falls on pavements fair,
Of glittering, dazzling gold that gleams
In untold brightness there.

The music of the pearly gates,
When back by angels flung,
Admitting there a ransomed soul,
Their sinless band among;
The silvery sound that's swelling up
When flows the stream of life,
The rustle of the emerald leaf,
With healing virtues rife.

And then the tide of melody,
That swells and bursts, when rings
The New Song in that far off world,
That thrilling rapture brings;
But, awed, we may not note its power,
Its depth we cannot sound,
Unfathomed, fathomless, it rolls
In glorious might around.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment, if made by or before the expiration of the first nine months.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged addition.

paper discontinued, except at the discretion of publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Lines and under, two shillings for the first line, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion one penny half.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

& S. Reid, Stanstead,
Huntington, St. Albans, Vt.
See Stukely

P. Cowan, Nelsonville, Dunham.
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.
Abner Potter, Brome.
Jacob Cook, P. M. Brome.
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.
Samuel Wood, Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Wm. Hickok Cooksville.
Henry Boright, Sutton.
Levi A. Colt, Potton.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Missisquoi Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

Watches.

CYLINDER, alarm, repeating & English, French and Swiss watches, just received and for sale at the Jewellery shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

May, 25th, 1838.

SILVER table, desert, tea, cream, salt and mustard spoons, sugar tongs, watch chains, spectacles, ever point pencils, toothpicks, Thimble, and tape needles just received at the Jewellery Shop, opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

PLAIN and tipped flutes, fives, clarinet reeds, bass viol and violin strings, percussion caps and pills; water paints, letter seals, ivory eyelets, pins, needles, goggles and spectacles, to suit all ages; steel and ribbon watch chains, steel and gilt keys; hair pins, tweezers and ear picks, guard chains, beads, hooks and eyes, &c. &c. just received and for sale cheap for cash, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

JUST received and for sale, opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt., German silver guard chains, German silver table, tea and desert spoons, German silver mounted spectacles, also, Plated Table and tea spoons, sugar tongs and soup-ladles.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

SHELL and horn twist, combs, shell and horn side combs; ivory and horn pocket combs and fine tooth ivory combs; hair, tooth and shaving brushes; pocket books and wallets, silk, cotton and leather purses, scissors and razors, pocket, pen and dirk knives, Pomeroy's superior razor straps just received and for sale cheap, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House,
St. Albans, Vt. 29th May, 1838.

BRITANNIA coffee pots, tea pots, tumblers, ink stands, shaving boxes and revolving castors with from four to six bottles; brass candlesticks, snuff boxes and trays; tea bells, snuff boxes, steel dials and pocket compasses, sun glasses, steel buxus, Elastic ties, &c. for sale cheap by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House,
St. Albans Vt., 20th May, 1838.

OPPOSITE the Court House, St. Albans, has just received a good assortment of Gold Beads, fine and jeweler's gold, finger rings, both plain and set; ladies and gentlemen's Breast Pins, watch keys and Seals.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

C. H. HUNTINGTON would take this opportunity to inform his friends and customers that he has just returned from New York with a general assortment of watches, silver spoons, gold beads & jewellery which he offers at reduced prices, at his shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt.

Eight day brass clocks manufactured and warranted correct time keepers. Clocks and watches repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms

To the Inhabitants of the County of Missisquoi.

The Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, having resolved to supply every destitute family in the Province with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, either by sale or gift; and having with the blessing of God made considerable progress in the work, are anxious to complete it as soon and as efficiently as possible. They have found it necessary to employ visiting Agents to ascertain the destination and to give an opportunity to all the friends of the cause to contribute to the funds of the Society. For this County they have secured the services of DANIEL CAMPBELL, Esq., who is fully authorized to collect funds as well as to dispose of Bibles. It is hoped that he will be welcome at every house, and that all who have the means will contribute liberally to this good cause.

In behalf of the Montreal A. B. Society
W. F. CURRY,
General agent.
Missisquoi, August 6th, 1838.

Notice.

Persons found trespassing on lot number 3, in the second range of Dunham, formerly known as the Bass lot, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of law.

JAMES BADGER.

Dunham, 6th August, 1838.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at their Store opposite C. Bowen's Hotel, in Berkshire Vt., a splendid assortment of New Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Wet and Dry Groceries,
Crockery,
Glass and Hardware,
Cast Steel, Nails,
Nail Rods,
Drugs and Medicines,
&c. &c.

Which, with their former stock, makes a very desirable assortment which they will exchange for

Butter, Ashes, Footings,

even POTATOES & LEAVENS' &c.

Berkshire, June 1st,

Oh! I say, Mr. Printer.

We heard Mr. Seymour Salls tell a man this Morning that he had in his Possession some notes and accounts that smelt old and musty; and he said he should send them off to the owners. Greeting. Now we are somewhat afraid of the Greeting, we want you to tell every man that owes him a sou to pay him, for just as like as not, he will send off greeting things that are not more than one year old and may be not so old 'twould be just like him for we have known him to dun people in a year after they got in debt to him.

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

CARDING, CLOTH DRESSING, AND MANUFACTURING.

THE undersigned, tenders his grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for past patronage, and would beg to inform those who have

WOOL

to Card or manufacture, that his machinery is in the best possible order, and put in operation by experienced workmen, selected from the neighboring factories for their superiority and skill; and is determined not to be out done in any of the above branches of business, by any of the neighboring factories, as no pains or cost has been spared to employ the best and most experienced workmen; and he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who will entrust their work to his care.

The following are the terms for which Cloth will be manufactured from good clean wool... Coloured cloths, of all kinds at two shillings and six pence per yard—or one half.

Common Grey—two shillings per yard—or one half.

Flannel—one shilling and three pence per yard

Prices of Carding and Cloth Dressing.

WOOL will be carded at four cents per pound, cash down; five the ensuing winter; six at the end of the year.

Fulling and colouring (all colours except Indigo Blue) will be done in the best style for ten pence per yard if paid down; one shilling per yard payable the ensuing winter; one shilling and three pence payable at the end of the year.

Flannels, of all colors, seven pence half penny per yard, cash down; eight pence per yard payable the ensuing winter; nine pence per yard payable at the end of the year. Cloth and most kinds of produce, received in payment. He would inform the public that he has now a good assortment of Cloths on hand, and those that wish to purchase a serviceable article or will exchange wool for cloth, will do well to call and examine both prices and quality.

OMIE LAGRANGE.

St Armand, May 22d 1838.

TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a copartner ship in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, & unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European foundry, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co. are agents for the sale of Smith and Hunt Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen. E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.

Tailoring.

The subscriber takes the present opportunity to return to his friends and the public, his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years; & begs to intimate, that he has removed his establishment to the house lately occupied by Dr. Frary, where he is ready to perform every kind of work in the line of his business, with promptitude.

The subscriber begs also to assure his customers, that he will do his utmost endeavors to continue to deserve the patronage with which he has been favored, by unremitting attention to business and to the execution of work put into his hands.

He will be ready at all times to make up garments of every description, according to the latest fashions, with despatch and at a cheap rate.

Cutting...in all its various branches, as usual, for cash.

JAMES McCANNA.

Frelighsburg, May, 1838.

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice.

In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for SALE or to LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis) every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that 15s. for succeeding quarters half.

The same in every case payable ad libitum to be post paid. Satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT.

Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2.—20 2
St Joseph Street (near the wharf)



To Emigrants and others in search of Lands for Settlement.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, offer for Sale a number of FARMS under good Cultivation and ready for immediate occupation—TOWN LOTS, MILLS and MILL SITES, and WILD LANDS, in portions of any extent from 50 Acres upwards—These Properties are situated in the District of St. Francis in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, one of the most flourishing portions of British America. They are held under the Soccage Tenure, direct from the Crown free of all feudal burdens whatsoever. The Eastern Townships are centrally situated, at a distance of from 50 to 80 miles only, from Montreal and Quebec. They are well watered and possessed of excellent Roads. The soil is equal in fertility to that of any part of the Continent. The appearance of the Country is highly picturesque and the Climate is eminently salubrious. Every description of Grain & Root Crops cultivated in Great Britain is found to succeed in this District, amply repaying the labours of its cultivation; and Cattle, Horses and Sheep are raised with great advantage as articles of export to the neighboring great markets.

The Settlement of VICTORIA, founded by the Company in 1836, now contains a large and thriving population, principally British Agriculturalists; two Villages with Mills, Stores, Taverns, &c.; and is laid open to the accession of persons of capital and respectability desirous of forming a future independence for themselves and their families. The Prices of the Company's Lands vary according to circumstances, from Five Shillings per Acre and upwards. The Terms of Sale are accordingly advantageous, six years being allowed for payment by annual instalments. The Eastern Townships are reached from Quebec, Montreal and Port St. Francis on the St. Lawrence, by direct roads from these places, and from New York via the Hudson River, Lake Champlain, Burlington, and Stanstead. Application may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Company, at Sherbrooke, Lower Canada. Sherbrooke, April, 1838.

Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon Robert Jones, in the village of Bedford will the ensuing season be conducted by Mr ABRAHAM FRELIGH;

a workman of acknowledged abilities and experience. WOOL will be carded at the following rates, viz.

3 cents per pound, cash down—
4 cents payable the ensuing winter—
5 cents after that time

Persons entrusting property to his charge may rely upon punctuality and dispatch—most kinds of produce received in payment for work done. Bedford, May 29th, 1838.

James Russell,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

Blank-Book

Manufacturer,
St. Albans,
Vt.

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of School, Classical & Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, consisting of nearly every article called for in his line, which are received directly from the Publishers and manufacturers, and will be sold for cash at a small advance from cost. Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Blank-Books

of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled and bound at short notice.

St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.

OFFICE OF CROWN LANDS

DEPARTMENT OF WOODS AND FORESTS.

Quebec 22d August, 1838.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Sale of Licences to cut Timber in the Districts of Quebec, Three Rivers, and Montreal, will take place at this office on THURSDAY, the 13th September, at Noon, and for the District of Gaspe, in Carleton, the Office of William McDonald, Esq., the Agent of the Land Department for that District, on MONDAY, the 1st day of October next at Noon.

The upset price of Oak Timber } per } 11-2d.
Red Pine, } cubic } 1d.
White Pine, } foot. } 1-2d.
Red Pine Saw Logs of 12 feet, @ 7 1/2-2d. }
White Pine do. do. @ 5d. }
Spruce do. do. @ 2 1/2-2d. }
Non-enumarated Timber, at the rate of £10 on every 100 of its estimated value.

CONDITIONS.

One fourth of the purchase money down; the remainder to be paid on the 1st October, 1839, for which a bond will be required with sufficient sureties.—The whole payable in coin current in the Province.

Persons intending to purchase, are to lodge a specification of the tracts on which they wish to bid for Timber, which is to be filed on the day previous to the Sale.

When Licences are required on surveyed Land, the lots and ranges of the Townships to be specified.

All persons holding Licenses are, on being requested so to do, to present them to the forest rangers, who may be appointed by this department to visit Timber Berths in the several Districts.

The several Newspapers published in this Province, are requested to insert the above advertisement once a week, in their respective languages until the 11th day of September next; but those offices which issue more than one paper, will insert the above only in that which they consider their leading publication.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

DANIEL FORD,

NEW GOODS, FOR SALE.

MUNSON & Co. have received and offer for Sale a full and well selected supply of

Dry Goods;

Groceries;

Hardware,

Crockery,

DRUGS,

—AND—

medicines



in addition to their usual supply:—

Confectionaries, Perfumery,

Carriage, or Irish Moss,

Candied, Citron, for Cakes,

A few

Evan's Lancets,

Parasols, &c. &c.

They will exchange with pleasure for Cash, Butter, Lumber, &c. &c.
Philipsburg, July 31st 1838.

Tin Ware

FACTORY.

F. & C. PIERCE would respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at Stanbridge East Village, where they will be ready to execute all orders in their line of business with promptitude and on reasonable terms.

They also manufacture all kinds of sheet iron such as stoves, pipe, &c. Eave troughs made to order.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice. Stanbridge, Aug. 20 1838.

Look At This

All persons indebted to me, by note or book account, must make immediate payment, if they wish to save cost.

ANSON KEMP.

St. Armand, 26th June, 1838.

Astray,

SINCE the middle of April, twenty eight fine SHEEP; branded E. J. S., and tails cut close. Whoever will give information to the subscriber concerning the same, will be liberally rewarded.

DANIEL WESTOVER.

Dunham, 2d June, 1838.

A New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, per, of an extra large royal size, & neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work entitled

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by

WILLI M E. BURTON,

To whom all original Communications will be Addressed.

The announcement of a new Periodical, in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation at once equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as 'eagles soar,' above the ken of man; nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predilections nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters 'caviare to the milton.' In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book...an epitome of life's adjunctives...a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents, attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and didactic...graphic delineations of men and manners...free and spirited translation of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature reviewed in full, and liberal rare and valuable works. At song, not otherwise to be obtained, with the music, in every

The Gentleman's Magazine...two extra sized octavo pages, of each, forming at the close of the year, two handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE U. STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum payable in advance...but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet the earliest attention.

Canadian-Christian Examiner & Presbyterian Review.

Published at Niagara, U. C.

THIS Work contains Original Essays, Letters, Reviews, on Doctrinal and Practical subjects in Religion. Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline and Polity—on Select Periods of the History of the Church—on education—on laws affecting public morality, &c. Sketches of the lives of eminently useful and holy men. Subordinate articles, original or selected, on therise, progress, and character of any particular modern heresy—on schemes for promoting the kingdom of Christ—remonstrances against prevailing sins—letters on the spread of Religion in any particular locality, &c. Registers of the proceedings of various Ecclesiastical bodies—of the General assembly, and of Synods and Presbyteries in Scotland—of the Synod of Ulster—of Presbyteries in England—of Synods and Presbyteries in the British Colonies—and of various Religious bodies throughout the world. Reports of Missionary Societies—communications from Missionaries, under the directions of the Synod of Canada—records of facts in Science and natural History, illustrative of Divine wisdom and goodness. Summaries of political intelligence, domestic, national and foreign.

The Christian Examiner is published in the beginning of every month, each number consisting of 32 pages, stitched in colored paper, forwarded to subscribers by mail or otherwise, at 10s. per annum, payable in advance.

ARMOUR & RAMSEY, Agents.